

HANDY HELPS
IN THE
STUDY AND READING
OF
ENGLISH HISTORY

BY
ANNIE E. WILSON

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PRICE, 25 CENTS.

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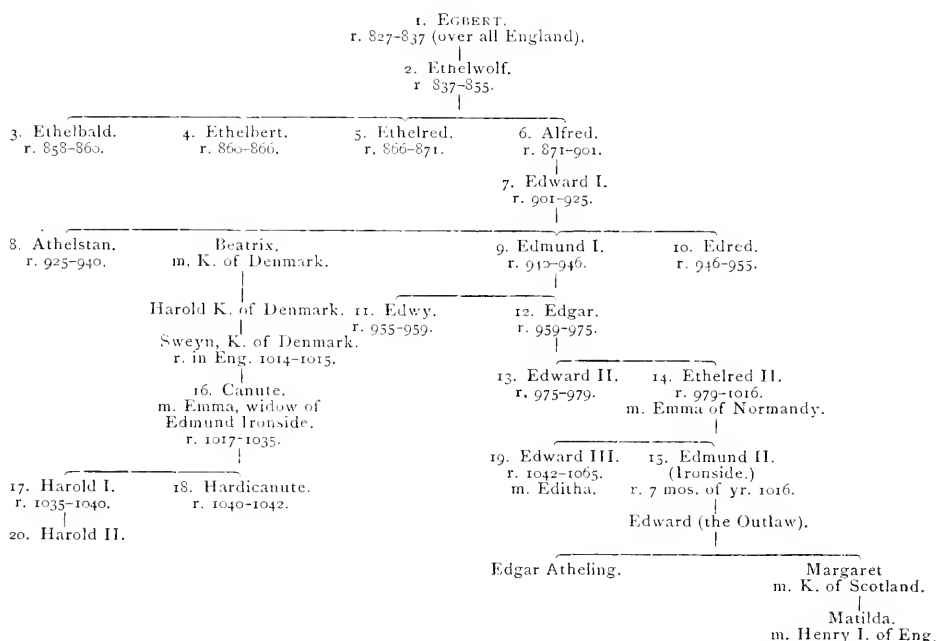
STANDARD PUBLISHING CO., CINCINNATI, O., PRINT.

HANDY HELPS IN THE STUDY AND READING OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

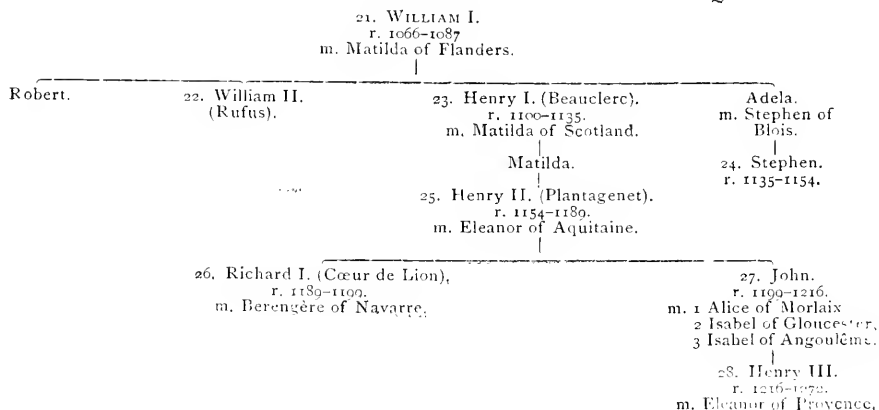
GENEALOGY OF THE ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS,

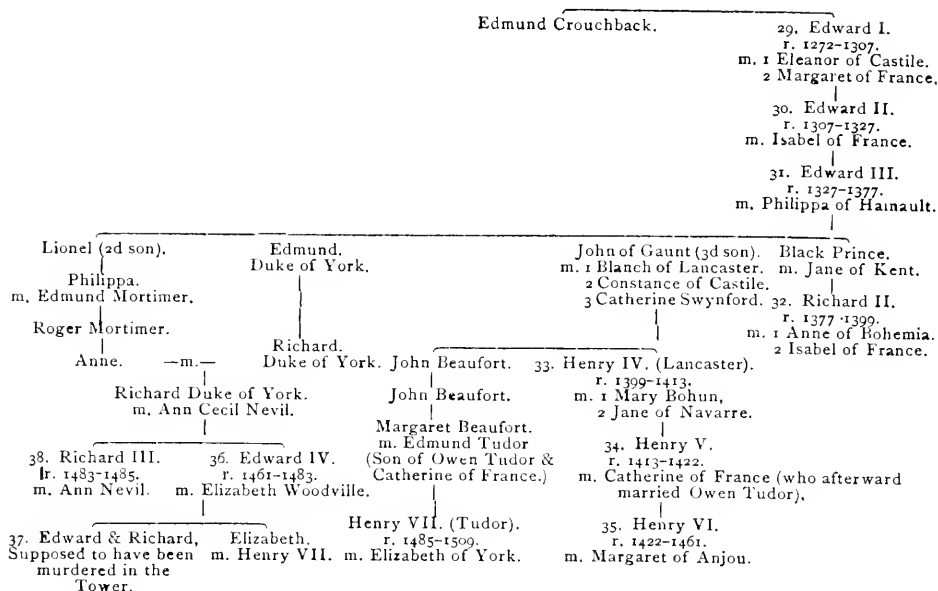
SHOWING DURATION OF REIGN, MARRIAGE CONNECTIONS, AND ORDER OF SUCCESSION.

SAXONS AND DANES.

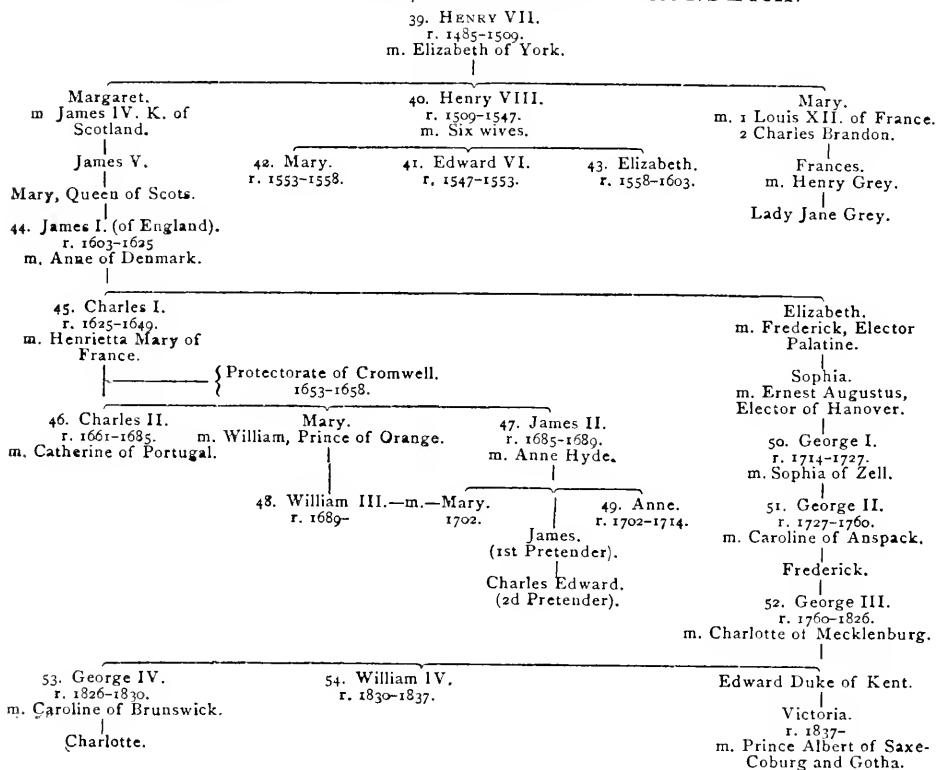


ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS AFTER THE NORMAN CONQUEST.





HOUSES OF TUDOR, STUART AND BRUNSWICK.



1066-1087.

Through the Reign of William the Conqueror,
in *English History.*

Macbeth.

From *Shakespeare.*

Harold, The Last of the Saxon Kings.

Bulwer.

Green's History of the English People or short history, Knight, Markham, Pinnoke's Goldsmith, Yonge, and Dickens, are all acknowledged authorities, and one or more may be found in almost every house. Any one of these will answer the purpose. Only when special help or information is to be found in any particular one it will be designated.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

FRANCE.	WALES.
Philip I.	Gryffith I.
1. <i>Berta of Holland.</i>	Blethyn ap Rhywallon.
2. <i>Bertrade of Anjou.</i>	Trabaern ap Caradoc.
	Gryffith II.

SCOTLAND.
Malcolm III.
Margaret of England.
Donald VII.

1087-1199.

The Reigns of William II., Henry I.,

Stephen, Henry II., and

Richard I.,

in *English History.*

Strickland's Queens of England, Volume I.

Taliman.

Sir Walter Scott.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

FRANCE.	WALES.
Louis VI.	Gryffith II.
<i>Adelaide of Savoy.</i>	Owen.
Louis VII.	David I.
1. <i>Eleanor of Aquitaine.</i>	Llewellyn II.
2. <i>Constance of Castile.</i>	<i>Joan of England.</i>
3. <i>Adèle of Champagne.</i>	
Philip III. Augustus.	
1. <i>Isabella of Hainault.</i>	
2. <i>Ingerburga of Denmark.</i>	

SCOTLAND.
Eugen.
Alexander.
Elizabeth of England.
David I.
Maud, Heiress of Northumberland.
Malcolm IV.
William I. the Lion.
Emergarda of Beaumont.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

During this period France had civil war, war with England, and war with the Pope. Both Louis VII. and Philip II. went on a crusade. Wales, also, had war with England, both in the time of Henry II. and of John. Llewellyn II. finally submitted, and married the daughter of King John. David I. of Scotland espoused the cause of Matilda, and had war with Stephen. Richard I. formed friendship with William I. of Scotland.

1199-1216.

Through the Reign of King John,

in *English History.*

Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather."

First five Chapters.

Ivanhoe.

Sir Walter Scott.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

FRANCE.	SCOTLAND.
Philip II.	William I.
1. <i>Isabella of Hainault.</i>	<i>Emergarda of Beaumont.</i>
2. <i>Ingerburga of Denmark.</i>	Alexander II.
3. <i>Agnes of Merania.</i>	<i>Joan of England.</i>
	<i>Mary of Coucy.</i>

PORTUGAL.
Sancho.
Douce of Barcelona.
Alphonso II.
Urraca of Castile.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

Philip II. Augustus and Richard Cœur de Lion go on a crusade together, but do not agree, and Philip returns home. Alexander II. of Scotland joins with the English barons in their revolt against King John, but sends an army to support his son, Henry III., against his revolting nobles. Portugal is already gaining some renown in wars against the Moors.

1216-1272.

Through the Reign of Henry III.,

in *English History.*

Strickland's Queens of England, Volume II.

Scottish Chiefs.

Jane Porter.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

FRANCE.	SCOTLAND.
Philip II.	Alexander II.
1. <i>Isabella of Hainault.</i>	1. <i>Joan of England.</i>
2. <i>Ingerburga of Denmark.</i>	2. <i>Mary of Coucy.</i>
3. <i>Agnes of Merania.</i>	
Louis VIII.	Alexander III.
<i>Blanche of Castile.</i>	1. <i>Margaret of England.</i>
Louis IX.	2. <i>Yolanda of Dreux.</i>
<i>Margaret of Provence.</i>	
	WALES.
	Llewellyn ap Iorwerth.
	<i>Joan of England.</i>
	David II.
	Llewellyn III. ap Gruffydd.
	<i>Eleanor de Montfort.</i>

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

Alexander II. of Scotland married Joan or Jane, daughter of King John of England. This child, as the old chronicler, Matthew Paris, says, had already twice stopped a cruel war. Alexander III. of Scotland also married an English princess. There were occasional wars and constant enmity between England and the Welsh. Louis IX. of France, called Saint Louis, and Henry III. of England, married sisters.

1272-1307.

*Through the Reign of Edward I.**in English History.**Tales of a Grandfather.**Chapters VI., VII., VIII.**The Sea-Kings of the Mediterranean.**Rev. George Tyler Townsend.*

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

SCOTLAND	PORTUGAL
Alexander III.	Afonso III.
Margaret of England.	Martilla of Scotland.
Poland of Denmark.	Beatrice of Aragon.
Margaret of Sicily.	Denis
	St. Elizabeth of Aragon.
FRANCE	
Philip III.	
Martilla of Aragon.	
Mary of Brabant.	
Philip IV. Le Bel.	
Jane, heiress of Navarre.	

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

Margaret, daughter of the king of Norway, granddaughter and heiress of Alexander III. of Scotland, and betrothed to Prince Edward of England, died while yet a child. It was the son of this Edward of England who was first called Prince of Wales, the father having conquered that country. Edward I. of England and Philip III. of France were cousins, their mothers having been sisters.

See Green's History, or short history of the English People, for this period for sketches of Roger Bacon and Simon de Montfort.

1307-1327.

*Through the Reign of Edward III.**in English History.**Tales of a Grandfather.**Chapters IX., X., XI.**Castle Dangerous.**Sir Walter Scott.*

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

FRANCE	SCOTLAND
Louis X.	Robert Bruce
Margaret of Burgundy.	Mary of Burke.
Clementine of Hungary.	
John I.	Spain, Castile
Philip V.	Fernand IV.
Mary of Burgundy.	Isabella of Portugal.
Charles IV.	Afonso XI.
Elizabeth	Mary of Portugal.
Mary	
John	

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

This Robert Bruce of Scotland was the famous hero of whom so many thrilling adventures are told, both in history and romance. Nor was he the only one in the history of Scotland at that time. The stories of Wallace, Douglas or Randolph are equally interesting. In France an intrigue at succession was preparing the way for the desolating wars with Edward III. of England. Spain had, up to this time,

had a hard struggle for life. In the eighth century the Moors had conquered almost the whole country, but a small band of patriots had retired to the mountains of Asturias and founded a kingdom from whence they had won back, almost foot by foot, the land of their forefathers. The little seedling had now grown into three kingdoms, Castile and Leon, Navarre, and Aragon, though the Moslems still held possession of some of the fairest portions of the country.

As our readers will probably remember, there had already been several intermarriages between the royal families of England and Spain. Richard I. won his beloved Eleanor from Castile, while Eleanor of England married Alfonso III.

1327-1377.

*Through the Reign of Edward III.**in English History.**Tales of a Grandfather.**Chapters XIII., XIII., XVI., and XVII.**Lancelot of Lyonesse.**Mac Vinga.*

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

FRANCE	SCOTLAND
Charles IV.	Robert Bruce
Elizabeth	Mary of Burke
Mary	Isabella
John	Mary of England
Philip VI.	Robert Stuart II.
Mary of Burgundy	
Isabella of Castile	
John of Luxembourg	
Charles V.	
Isabella of Castile	

CASTILE.
Alfonso XI.
Pedro.
Henry.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

The history of France during this whole epoch is told by the chronicler, Froissart, in one sentence: "The king of England lays the kingdom of France under great tribulation." Though, perhaps, after all, France did not in the end suffer more from this war than England herself. The Spaniards, not content with Moorish fires, were warring against each other. In Scotland, also, there were wars over the succession. During this reign lived the first translator of the Bible into English, Wicliffe, and the first great English poet, Chaucer.

1377-1400.

*Through the Reign of Richard II.**in English History.*

Tales of a Grandfather,
Chapters XVI., XVII., XVIII.
Fair Maid of Perth.
Sir Walter Scott.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

SCOTLAND. Robert II. <i>Elizabeth of Muir,</i> Robert III. <i>Arabella Drummond.</i>	FRANCE. Charles V. <i>Jane of Bourbon.</i> Charles VI. <i>Isabel of Bavaria.</i>
CASTILE. Henry II. <i>Jane of Penafiel.</i> John I. 1. <i>Eleanora of Aragon.</i> 2. <i>Beatrice of Portugal.</i> Henry III. <i>Catherine.</i>	

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

Under the reign of Charles V., called the Wise, the French recover almost all the places previously taken by the English, but his son succeeds to the throne when only twelve years old. There are numerous family quarrels among the nations during this epoch: Navarre with Castile, Brittany with France, etc. Four of Ireland's petty kings have yielded submission to the king of England, though it requires constant warfare to keep them in subjection. A strange thing happened in the church at this time. There were two Popes; this caused a schism in the church which lasted for years. During this period, also, the Turks began to cast longing eyes over into Europe. They were toiled in their first attempts, but at length gained a footing in what is called "Turkey in Europe," from which they have not even yet been entirely dislodged.

1400-1413.

Through the Reign of Henry IV.,
Dating from Richard II.'s Death,
in English History.
Strickland's "Queens of England,"
Volume III.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

FRANCE. Charles VI. <i>Isabel of Bavaria.</i>	SCOTLAND. Robert III. <i>Arabella Drummond.</i>
SPAIN. Henry III. <i>Catherine.</i> John II. 1. <i>M. of Aragon.</i> 2. <i>Isabel of Portugal.</i>	

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

There was civil war in Scotland and rebellion in Wales against England. France, also, with a king subject to fits of insanity, was divided between the houses of Orleans and Burgundy. Henry III. of Castile and John of Portugal each married a daughter of John of Gaunt of England.

1413-1422.

Through the Reign of Henry V.,
*in English History.**
Tales of a Grandfather,
Chapters XIX., XX., XXI.
Shakespeare's Henry V.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

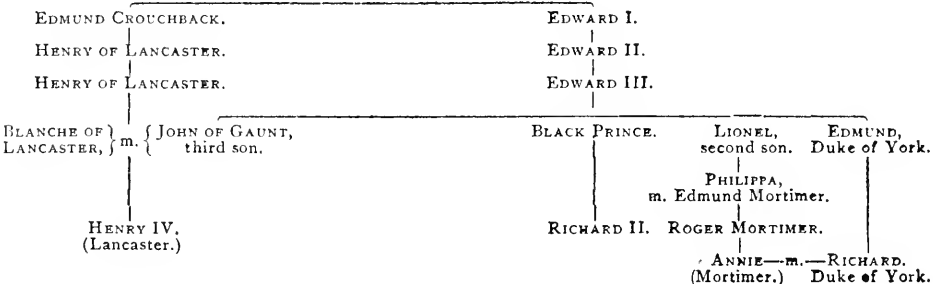
SCOTLAND. James I. <i>Jean of Beaufort.</i>	FRANCE. Charles VI. <i>Isabel of Bavaria.</i>
SPAIN. John II. 1. <i>M. of Aragon.</i> 2. <i>Isabel of Portugal.</i>	

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

It was James I. of Scotland who was detained so many years as a prisoner in England. France was still rent by factions, and the ambitious young king of England took advantage of these dissensions to revive the claims of the English crown to the throne of France. As one condition of the peace, he married Catherine, daughter of the king of France. Philippa, sister of Henry V. of England, married Eric, king of Sweden and Denmark. The schism which had divided the Latin church for nearly forty years, was finally settled during this reign.

* CHART OF THE HOUSES OF YORK AND LANCASTER.

HENRY III.



1422-1471.

Through the Reign of Henry VI.,
in *English History.*

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

The Wars of the Roses.

Edgar.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

FRANCE.
Charles VII.
Mary of Anjou.

CASTILE.
John II.
1. *M. of Aragon.*
2. *Isabel of Portugal.*
Henry IV.
Blanche of Navarre.

SCOTLAND.
James I.
Joan of Beaufort.
James II.
Margaret of Gueldres.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

That which is most memorable in this period of the history of France is the singular career and notable achievements of a peasant girl, Joan of Arc. The kings of Castile were much under the influence of favorites, which got them into trouble, as it always does, but the country was, for the most part, at peace with Aragon and Granada, and, except for a brief war with Portugal, with the rest of the outside world. James I. of Scotland was murdered, and the country thereby plunged into the confusion and discord of a regency. But James II., after a brief struggle for power with the Douglas, established a firm control over his country, and enjoyed comparative tranquility.

1471-1483.

Through the Reign of Edward IV.,
in *English History.*

Tales of a Grandfather,

Chapters XXII., XXIII.

Last of the Bryons.

Bulwer.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

SCOTLAND.
James III.
Margaret of Denmark.

FRANCE.
Louis XI.
1. *Margaret of Scotland.*
2. *Charlotte of Savoy.*

SPAIN.
Ferdinand and Isabella.

GERMANY.
Albert II.
Elizabeth of Luxemburg.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

Frederick III. of Germany reigned during a most interesting age, though it did not reflect much credit upon him. The destruction of the Greek empire and the appearance of the victorious crescent upon the Danube failed to call forth the character of hero which was demanded in him. Nevertheless, he left his family's fortunes much more prosperous than at his accession. The marriage of his son, Maximilian, with the heiress of Burgundy, was the beginning

of the aggrandizement of the house of Austria. Either by marriage or conquest, Navarre, Aragon and Castile were about this time united, and turned their combined power against the Moors.

1483-1485.

The Reigns of Edward V. and

Richard III.,

in *English History.*

Shakespeare's Richard III.

Anne of Geierstein.

Sir Walter Scott.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

SCOTLAND.
James III.
Margaret of Denmark.
SPAIN.
Ferdinand and Isabella.

FRANCE.
Charles VIII.
Anne, heiress of Brittany.
GERMANY.
Albert II.
Elizabeth of Luxemburg.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

The period of history for this month, though embracing two reigns, includes only the space of two or three years; too short a time to chronicle many changes among national neighbors. The conflicting statements and widely-diverse opinions found in different historians of the period will furnish sufficient entertainment for the curious. To such we would suggest More, dramatized by Shakespeare, on one side, "Walpole's Historic Doubts," on the other. Gardiner is full, and apparently impartial, and Knight gives a good summary of the arguments for and against.

1485-1509.

Through the Reign of Henry VII.,

in *English History.*

Mormion, and Lady of the Lake.

Scott's Poetical Works.

Mary of Burgundy.

J. P. R. James.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

SCOTLAND.
James III.
Margaret of Denmark.
James IV.
Margaret of England.

FRANCE.
Charles VIII.
Anne of Brittany.
Louis XII.
1. *Jane of France.*
2. *Anne of Brittany.*
3. *Mary of England.*
GERMANY.
Frederick III.
Eleanor of Portugal.
Maximilian.
1. *Mary of Burgundy.*
2. *Blanche of Milan.*

SPAIN.
Ferdinand and Isabella.
Philip and Joanna.
Charles I.
Elizabeth of Portugal.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

James IV. of Scotland, by his marriage with the daughter of Henry VII. of England, prepared the way for the permanent union of the two kingdoms under James VI. of Scotland, I.

of England. The son and daughter of Frederick III. of Germany married a princess and prince of Spain, thus throwing the weight of these two great powers into one scale, and unsettling the balance of Europe for the greater part of a century. The hand of the heiress of Brittany created quite a stir among the princes, which ended in her marrying two successive kings, Charles VIII. and Louis XII., of France.

By the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella, Castile and Aragon were united. Their daughter, Catherine, was first wife to Henry VIII. of England. It was during this period, and under the special protection of Ferdinand and Isabella, that Columbus discovered America.

1509-1547.

Through the Reign of Henry VIII.,
in *English History.*
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.
Household of Sir Thomas More.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.
James IV.	Louis XII.
Margaret of England.	1. Jane of France.
James V.	2. Anne of Brittany.
1. Magdalen of France.	3. Mary of England.
2. Mary of Lorraine.	Francis I.
Mary.	1. Claude of France.
Francis, Dauphin of France.	2. Eleanor of Austria.

SPAIN.	GERMANY.
Ferdinand.	Maximilian I.
1. Isabella of Castile.	Mary of Burgundy.
2. Germaine of France.	Blanche of Milan.
Charles of Spain and Germany.	
Elizabeth of Portugal.	

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

The history of the wars in Italy was virtually the history of continental Europe for the greater part of the reign of Henry VIII. France, Spain and the Pope contending for the right to rule over the different Italian States. Pope Julius II. was ambitious to expel all foreign armies from the country and render Italy free, save for the supreme sway of the See of Rome, but death overtook him before he had fully attained his object, and however strongly his successor might have desired to follow out his policy, his pontificate stands, upon the record of history, chiefly remarkable for the rise of the great Reformation. The brilliant figures of Charles V. of Spain and Germany, and Francis I. of France, made illustrious the latter part of this period. The sovereigns of Scotland also became entangled to their hurt by yielding to the influence of France against their neighbors, relatives and natural friends, the English.

1547-1553.

Through the Reign of Edward VI.,
in *English History.*
Tales of a Grandfather,
From Chapter XXIII. to Chapter XXXI.
The Monastery.

Sir Walter Scott.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.
Mary.	Henry II.
Francis II. of France.	Catherine de Medicis.
SPAIN AND GERMANY.	
Charles V.	
Elizabeth of Portugal.	

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

Charles V. was wise, politic and popular, and managed to hold the power over his immense domains (Spain and the Empire) as few others could have done, but found himself utterly unable to force his Protestant subjects to "return to the bosom of the church." The king of France, Henry II., was inferior to his predecessor, but there were many noted characters in France at this time, the Duke of Guise, Marshal de Vieilleville, Gaspard de Coligny, etc.

1553-1558.

Through the Reign of Mary,
in *English History.*
Strickland's "Queens of England."
The Abbott.

Volume V.

Sir Walter Scott.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.
Mary.	Henry II.
1. Francis II. of France.	Catherine de Medicis.
2. Henry, Lord Darnley.	
SPAIN.	GERMANY.
Philip II.	Ferdinand I.
Mary of England.	Anne of Hungary.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

Ferdinand I., the brother of Charles V., fell heir to his German dominions. Philip II., his son, became king of Spain. It was this Philip II. who married Mary, queen of England, and who made such a determined, uncompromising effort to bring the Netherlanders back into the Romish church. Under him, the Duke of Alba won an unenviable notoriety for cruelty and bigotry, and against him William of Orange won a high place in history for indomitable courage, energy and perseverance. During this period Calais, which had been in possession of the English since the time of Edward III., was recovered by the French.

1558-1603.

Through the Reign of Elizabeth,
in *English History.*

Life of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Kenilworth.

Patrick F. Tytler.

Sir Walter Scott.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

SCOTLAND.	GERMANY.
Mary.	Ferdinand I.
1. <i>Francis II. of France.</i>	<i>Anne of Hungary.</i>
2. <i>Lord Darnley.</i>	Maximilian II.
3. <i>Earl Bothwell.</i>	<i>Mary, Daughter of</i>
James VI.	<i>Charles I.</i>
<i>Anne of Denmark.</i>	Rudolphus II.
FRANCE.	SPAIN.
Francis II.	Philip II.
<i>Mary, Queen of Scots.</i>	<i>Mary of Portugal.</i>
Charles IX.	<i>Mary of England.</i>
<i>Elizabeth of Austria.</i>	<i>Elizabeth of France.</i>
Henry III.	<i>Anne of Austria.</i>
<i>Louisa of Lorraine.</i>	Philip III.
Henry IV.	<i>Margaret of Austria.</i>
<i>Margaret of Valois.</i>	

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

Catherine de Medicis, wife of Henry II., held almost undisputed sway through the reigns of her three sons, and she is supposed to have been one of the prime movers in the terrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, which cast such a horror over all Europe. Philip II. was more successful in his struggle against Protestantism in Spain than he was in the Netherlands.

Both Ferdinand I. and his son, Maximilian, seem to have learned the lesson of moderation so little known elsewhere in Europe. The difference of religious opinion between the Scottish sovereigns and their subjects was a source of great trouble, as it always is.

1603-1625.

Through the Reign of James I.,

in English History.

Life of Francis Bacon.

R. W. Church.

English Men of Letters Series.

Judith Shakespeare.

William Black.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

FRANCE.	GERMANY.
Henry IV.	Rudolph II.
<i>Margaret of Valois.</i>	Matthias.
<i>Mary de Medici.</i>	<i>Anne of Austria.</i>
Louis XIII.	Ferdinand II.
<i>Anne of Spain.</i>	<i>Mary of Bavaria.</i>
SPAIN.	<i>Eleanor of Consagues.</i>
Philip III.	
<i>Margaret of Austria.</i>	SWEDEN.
Philip IV.	Gustavus Adolphus.
1. <i>Elizabeth of France.</i>	<i>Eleanor of Brandenburg.</i>
2. <i>Mary Anne of Austria.</i>	Christina.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

It was Henry IV. who granted the Edict of Nantes, the great bulwark of French Protestantism. The weak Emperor of Germany, Rudolph or Rudolphus, allowed a great deal of his empire to slip away from him. Ferdinand, who became his successor as king of Bohemia, was entirely unacceptable to his subjects, and an at-

tempt was made to place Frederick V. on the throne instead, but the latter had not the necessary strength and energy to hold his position. When the conflict came, Ferdinand triumphed, and Frederick fled a refugee to Holland. This was one small corner of a desolating war, which raged from Bohemia to the mouth of the Scheldt, from the Po to the Baltic, known in history as the "Thirty Years' War." One of the most brilliant heroes of this war was Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

1625-1648.

Through the Reign of Charles I.,

in English History.

Life of Oliver Cromwell.

Carlyle.

Mask of Comus and Elegy of Lycidas.

Milton.

For those who have time for more than this, we would suggest "Macaulay's Essay on Hampden," and the recently published "Life of Gustavus Adolphus," by John L. Stevens, LL.D. The poems of Milton, given above, were written during this period. Those who have access to Green's History of the English People will find there fine sketches of Elliott, Earl of Stafford, and Buckingham.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

FRANCE.	GERMANY.
Louis XIII.	Ferdinand II.
<i>Anne of Spain.</i>	1. <i>Mary of Bavaria.</i>
Louis XIV.	2. <i>Eleanor of Consagues.</i>
<i>Mary Theresa of</i>	Ferdinand III.
<i>Austro-Spain.</i>	<i>Mary of Spain.</i>
SPAIN.	SWEDEN.
Philip IV.	Gustavus Adolphus.
1. <i>Elizabeth of France.</i>	<i>Eleanor of Brandenburg.</i>
2. <i>Mary Anne of Austria.</i>	Christina.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

The man who molded, for the most part, the history of France, and shared the responsibility of almost every political event of Europe during this period was Cardinal Richelieu, Minister of State. The result of his administration in France was the establishment of the absolute authority of the sovereign. It was during this period that the "Pilgrims" landed on the coast of Massachusetts, and found a home there. Ireland, once the home of letters, arts, science and biblical study, had, even in the time of Henry II., sunk to a condition of barbarism and superstition. Nearly all of the English kings, from that time on, that were at all aggressive, had attempted the civilization of Ireland, but either they had tried the wrong way, or the Irish were incorrigible, for each effort seemed to leave the islanders worse than before. The would-be benefactors succeeded only in inspiring them with hatred and distrust of the English.

1648-1660.

Through the Supremacy of Cromwell,
in English History.
Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell.
Anne Manning.
Woodstock.
Sir Walter Scott.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

FRANCE.	SPAIN.
Louis XIV.	Philip IV.
Mary Theresa of	1. Elizabeth of France.
Austro-Spain.	2. Mary Anne of Austria.
GERMANY.	
Ferdinand III.	SWEDEN.
Mary of Spain.	Christina.
Leopold I.	Charles X.
1. Margaret of Spain.	Hedwige of
2. Claudia.	Holstein-Gottorf.
3. Eleanora of Newburgh.	
	PORTUGAL.
	John IV.
	Louisa of Gusman.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

Spain had reached the zenith of her greatness in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, and had been gradually declining ever since in agriculture, commerce and mechanical arts. The Portuguese, who had been for awhile under the rule of Spain, took advantage of the succession of weak princes to claim their independence. Germany was still in a state of depression from the thirty years' war, and had, moreover, to contend with the unscrupulous ambition of its young French neighbor, Louis XIV. Nevertheless, Ferdinand ruled with wisdom and moderation, and Germany was at peace. Leopold, his son and successor, was mild and inactive; so the country suffered. Cromwell laid a heavy hand upon poor Ireland; but, when his work was done, the island was at his feet for the time. The war of the Fronde commenced in France in the early part of the reign of Louis XIV.

1660-1685.

Through the Reign of Charles II.,
in English History.
Paradise Lost.
Milton.
Peveril of the Peak.
Sir Walter Scott.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

FRANCE.	SPAIN.
Louis XIV.	Philip IV.
Mary Theresa of Spain.	1. Elizabeth of France.
	2. Mary Anne of Austria.
	Charles II.
GERMANY.	1. Mary Louise of France.
Leopold I.	2. Mary of Newburgh.
1. Margaret of Spain.	SWEDEN.
2. Claudia, (His Cousin).	Charles XI.
3. Eleanora of Newburgh.	Ulrica of Denmark.
	PORTUGAL.
	Alphonso VI.
	Mary of Savoy.
	Pedro II.
	1. Mary of Savoy.
	2. Mary Palatine.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

By this time Louis XIV. had begun in earnest to show his claws. His first campaign alarmed Europe, and England, Holland and Sweden formed the "triple alliance" against him, but Louis managed to have influential friends in each country, controlled by his money. William of Orange, the young Stadtholder, was his most determined and powerful opponent.

The German princes, with a few noble exceptions, looked on with indifference at the aggressive movements of Louis, but were aroused to activity at last by a revolt of the Hungarians and a fresh invasion of the Turks. The affairs of Spain grew worse and worse; civil dissensions were added to general decay. Portugal, after gaining its independence, seemed, for awhile, to promise better things; but, like Spain, had to contend against the disadvantage of weak and wicked kings.

1685-1702.

The Reigns of James II. and William III.,
in English History.
Macaulay's History of England.

We give but this one book for this month, as Macaulay's history covers so completely the whole period. This may be rather more than the usual quantity of reading, but we are confident that no one who allows himself to become interested in it will be willing to do less.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

FRANCE.	SPAIN.
Louis XIV.	Carlos II.
Mary Theresa of Spain.	1. Mary of Orleans.
	2. Mary of Newburgh.
POLAND.	PRUSSIA.
John Sobieski.	Frederick I.
Mary of La Grange.	1. Elizabeth of
Frederick Augustus I.	Hesse-Cassel.
Christina of	2. Sophia of Hanover.
Brandenburg-Bayreuth.	3. Sophia of Mecklenburg.
	GERMANY.
	Leopold I.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

Louis XIV. still ruled in France, and, thanks to his able advisers and full coffers, to a considerable extent in all Europe. Leopold I. was still emperor in Germany also, but a spirit of royal aspirations was abroad among his princes. The house of Hanover was raised to the electoral dignity, and, in the next generation, placed a king upon the English throne. On the death of the gallant John Sobieski, Frederick Augustus, prince of Saxony, was elected king of the Poles, and Frederick, elector of Brandenburg, and Duke of Prussia, assumed the title, no man hindering, of king of Prussia.

1702-1714.

The Reign of Queen Anne,
Life of Addison,
Henry Esmond.
in English History.
English Men of Letters Series.
Thackeray.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

FRANCE. Louis XIV. <i>Mary Theresa</i> of Austro-Spain.	1. Margaret of Spain. 2. Claudia. 3. Eleanora of Newburgh.	GERMANY. Leopold I. Joseph I. Wilhelmina of Hanover. Charles VI. Elizabeth of Brunswick.
POLAND. Frederick Augustus I. Christina of Brandenburg-Bayreuth.		
PRUSSIA. Frederick William I. 1. Elizabeth of Hesse-Cassel. 2. Sophia of Hanover. 3. Sophia of Mecklenburg.	RUSSIA. Peter I. 1. Eudoxia Lapoukin. 2. Catherine I.	
SWEDEN. Charles XII.	SPAIN. Disputed Succession.	

The death of Charles II. of Spain proved a matter of the greatest moment to all Europe, because his successor was to be chosen either from the house of Bourbon or the house of Austria, and this seriously involved the balance of power in Europe. The two principal claimants were Philip, Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France, and Charles, second son of Leopold, Emperor of Austria. The war ended, leaving Philip upon the throne, but under a solemn covenant to renounce for himself and heirs all claim to the throne of France. While all Southern Europe was thus contending over the throne of Spain, the Swedish king was creating some commotion among the Northern powers. Because he was only a boy of fifteen, his neighbors thought it good time to settle all reasonable or unreasonable claims upon his dominions, however long or justly disputed. But they found Charles XII. better able to defend himself than they supposed, though he did succumb at last to overpowering numbers.

1714-1727.

The Reign of George I.,
The History of the Four Georges, Vol I.
Waverly.
in English History.
Justin McCarthy.
Sir Walter Scott.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

FRANCE. Louis XV. <i>Mary Leczinska of Poland.</i>	SPAIN. Philip V. <i>Louisa Mary of Savoy.</i>
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RUSSIA.
Peter I.1. Eudoxia Lapoukin.
2. Catherine I.GERMANY.
Charles VI.

Elizabeth of Brunswick.

PRUSSIA.

Frederick William I.

1. Sophia of England.

The death of Louis XIV. left the throne of France to his great-grandson, Louis XV., a child of six years. The crown in the hands of a child excited the cupidity of Philip, notwithstanding his renunciation of all claim, and though there were marriages, and an outwardly friendly intercourse, there was real enmity and jealousy. Meanwhile Russia, under the vigorous efforts of Peter the Great, and his wife, Catherine I., was pushing its way to the ranks of civilized nations.

1727-1760.

The Reign of George II.,
Life and Times of Prince Charles Stuart.
Ewald.
Red Gauntlet.
Sir Walter Scott.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

RUSSIA. Peter II. Anne. (Biron, Duke of Courland.) Ivan III. Elizabeth.	FRANCE. Louis XV. Mary Leczinska. SPAIN. Philip V. Louisa Mary of Savoy. Louis. Louise of Orleans. Ferdinand. Mary of Portugal.
GERMANY. Charles VI. Elizabeth of Brunswick. Charles VII. Mary Amelia, d. of Joseph I. Maria Theresa. Francis, Duke of Lorraine.	PRUSSIA. Frederick William I. Sophia of England. Frederick the Great. Elizabeth of Brunswick.
	POLAND. Frederick Augustus II. Mary Joseph of Austria.

The principal matter of interest in Europe during this period was the contest between the two young sovereigns, Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, and Maria Theresa, the youthful Empress of Austria, and many are the pages, both of history and romance, which have been filled with the thrilling events thereof. Russia had various changes in government. Philip V. of Spain died, and was succeeded by two of his sons in succession.

1760-1820.

The Reign of George III.,
Madame d'Arbly's Diary.
The Virginians.
in English History.
Thackeray.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

RUSSIA. Peter III.	FRANCE. Louis XV.
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Catharine II.
Catharine II.
Paul I.

SPAIN.
Charles III.
Mary of Saxony.
Charles IV.
Louisa of Parma.
Ferdinand VII.
Mary of Naples.
Joseph Bonaparte.

PORTUGAL.
Maria.
John VI.
Charlotte of Spain.

PRUSSIA.
Frederick the Great.
Frederica of Brandenburg.
Frederick Wm. II.
1. *Caroline of Brunswick.*
2. *Charlotte Augusta*
of England.
Frederick Wm. III.
*Louisa of Mecklen-
burg-Strelitz.*

Mary Leczinska.
Louis XVI.
Marie Antoinette.
Republic.
Napoleon Bonaparte.

DENMARK.
Christian VII.
Caroline Matilda
of England.
Frederick VI.
Mary of Hesse-Cassel.

AUSTRIA.
Francis I. and Maria
Theresa.
Joseph II.
1. *Isabel of Parma.*
2. *Josepha of Bavaria.*
Leopold II.
Maria Louisa of Spain.
Francis II.
1. *Elizabeth of Wurtemberg*
2. *Maria Theresa of Naples*
3. *Maria Beatrix of Austria*

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

George Washington 1789-1797
John Adams 1797-1801
Thomas Jefferson 1801-1809
James Madison 1809-1817

During the long reign of George III. there was war between the American colonies and England, which resulted in their gaining entire independence of the mother country and establishing a republican government for themselves; and the great, the most terrible of the revolutions of France, during which various phases of government were tried, until finally Napoleon Bonaparte seized the reins and established a despotic empire. Catharine II. was one of the most noted sovereigns of Europe at this time, but her memory is tarnished by the part she took in the partition of Poland, and her otherwise wicked life.

1820-1830.

The Reign of George IV.,
in *English History.*

Memoirs of Madam Bunsen.

Tale of Two Cities.

Charles Dickens.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

FRANCE.
Louis XVIII.
Charles X.

DENMARK.
Frederick VI.
Mary of Hesse-Cassel.

PORTUGAL.
John VI.
Charlotte of Spain.
{ Dona Maria.
{ Miguel.

RUSSIA.
Alexander I.
Louisa of Baden.
Nicholas I.
Charlotte of Prussia.

SPAIN.
Ferdinand VII.
Mary of Naples.

PRUSSIA.
Frederick Wm. III.
Louisa of Mecklenburg.

SWEDE.
Charles XIII.
Hedwige of Holstein.
Charles John XIV.
Desirée Clary.

AUSTRIA.
Francis II.
1. *Elizabeth of Wurtemberg*
2. *Maria Theresa of Naples*
3. *Maria Beatrix of Austria*

NAPLES.
Ferdinand IV.
Francis I.
Ferdinand II.

SARDINIA.
Charles Felix.
Charles Albert.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

James Monroe 1817-1825
John Quincy Adams 1825-1829
Andrew Jackson 1829-1837

Bonaparte, after a brief and brilliant career of ambition, and having by force of arms compelled almost every government on continental Europe to yield to his power, was himself in turn obliged to succumb to the combination of all Europe against him under the leadership of England. On his abdication a brother of the murdered Louis XVI. was restored to the throne, under title of Louis XVIII. Spain suffered greatly from the despotic ambition of Bonaparte, who placed his own brother on the throne. And John VI. of Portugal took refuge with his family in their American colony of Brazil. Meanwhile, Austria, Russia and Prussia had formed between them "the Holy Alliance," for mutual defense and protection.

1830-1837.

The Reign of William IV.,

in *English History.*

The Government of England.

Wm. Edward Hearne.

St. Ronan's Well.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

FRANCE.
Louis Philippe.
Maria Amelie of Naples.

SWEDE.
Charles John XIV.
Desirée Clary.

NAPLES AND SICILY.
Ferdinand II.

AUSTRIA.
Francis II.
1. *Elizabeth of Wurtemberg*
2. *Maria Theresa of Naples*
3. *Maria Beatrix of Austria*
Ferdinand I.
Caroline, daughter of Vic-

tor Emanuel.

PORTUGAL.
Miguel.
Maria Restored.

PRUSSIA.
Frederick Wm. III.

*Louisa of Mecklen-
burg-Strelitz.*

SPAIN.
Ferdinand VII.
1. *Maria Christina.*
2. *Isabella.*

SARDINIA.
Charles Albert.

RUSSIA.
Nicholas I.
Federika Louisa of
Prussia.

UNITED STATES.
Andrew Jackson.

The ambition of Bonaparte had unsettled nearly every government in Europe, and a wave of revolutionary spirit followed soon after. Spain and Portugal were rent with contending factions. France grew once more disgusted with the Bourbon family, and by a sudden turn of the social wheel placed Louis Philippe on the throne. Belgium and Holland fought themselves free from a union into which they had been forced by the autocratic powers of Europe. Russia's Polish provinces were in arms, and there was much excitement in the German States. Even in the United States Gen. Andrew Jackson did

not find his eight years' administration all smooth sailing. There was some trouble with the Indians, and a right serious crisis with South Carolina, besides the bank troubles.

1837-1861.

From the Beginning of the Reign of Victoria,
in English History.

The History of Our Own Times.

Justin McCarthy.

Sibyl.

D'Israeli.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

FRANCE.	RUSSIA.
Louis Philippe.	Nicholas I.
<i>Marie Amelie of Naples.</i>	<i>Friedrika Louisa of Prussia</i>
Louis Napoleon.	Alexander II.
<i>Eugenie de Montijo.</i>	<i>Maria Alexandrovna of</i>
	<i>Hesse-Darmstadt.</i>

SPAIN.	PRUSSIA.
Isabel II.	Frederick William IV.
<i>Don Francisco de' Assis.</i>	<i>Elizabeth of Bavaria.</i>

PORTUGAL.
Dona Maria.
1. <i>Augustus of Leuchten-</i>
<i>berg.</i>
2. <i>Ferdinand of Saxe-</i>
<i>Coburg-Gotha.</i>
Pedro V.

SWEDEN.
Oscar I.
<i>Josephine, daughter of Eu-</i>
<i>gene Beauharnais.</i>
Charles XV.
<i>Louise of Holland.</i>

AUSTRIA.
Ferdinand I.
<i>Caroline.</i>
Francis Joseph I.
<i>Sophia of Bavaria.</i>
DENMARK.
Christian VIII.
<i>Charlotte Friedrika of</i>
<i>Mecklenburg-Schwerin.</i>
Frederick VII.
1. <i>Wilhelmina Maria of</i>
<i>Denmark.</i>
2. <i>Caroline Charlotte of</i>
<i>Mecklenburg-Strelitz.</i>

UNITED STATES.

Martin Van Buren.....	1837-1841.
Wm. Henry Harrison.....	1841-for one month.
John Tyler.....	1841-1845.
James K. Polk.....	1845-1849.
Zachary Taylor.....	1849-for one year.
Millard Fillmore.....	1850-1853.
Franklin Pierce.....	1853-1857.
James Buchanan.....	1857-1861.

In this period again we have in France another of her characteristic *coups d'etat*, which places Napoleon III. in power and sends Louis Philippe into exile. Then there is the famous Crimean War, begun by Russia against the Turks, but into which France and England are both drawn to face the Russian aggressor and prevent, for the time, his further aggrandizement. and the Hungarians' brave struggle for independence; the war in Italy, which ended with Victor Emanuel proclaimed king, and considerable insurrectionary agitation in Germany. The United States also have a war with Mexico, and a good deal of trouble over the new States being formed.

1861-

The Reign of Victoria, Continued,
in English History.

Life of the Prince Consort.

The Queen.

Martin.

Mrs. Oliphant.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

PRUSSIA.	AUSTRIA.
William I.	Francis Joseph I.
<i>Augusta of Saxe-Weimar-</i>	<i>Sophia of Bavaria.</i>
<i>Eisenach.</i>	

RUSSIA.	ITALY.
Alexander II.	Victor Emanuel.
<i>Maria Alexandrovna of</i>	<i>Archduchess Adelaide</i>
<i>Hesse-Darmstadt.</i>	<i>of Austria.</i>

Alexander III.	PORTUGAL.
<i>Princess Dagmar of Den-</i>	Louis I.
<i>mark.</i>	<i>Pia,</i>
	<i>daughter of</i>
	<i>Victor Emanuel.</i>

SWEDEN.	DENMARK.
Charles XV.	Christian IX.
Princess Louisa	<i>Louisa of Hesse.</i>
of Holland.	
Oscar II.	
<i>Sophia Wilhelmina</i>	
<i>of Nassau.</i>	

SPAIN.	GREECE.
Isabel II.	William George I.,
<i>Don Francisco de' Assis.</i>	(son of
Amadeus of Aosta,	Christian IX. of Denmark).
son of Victor Emanuel,	<i>Olga,</i>
Alfonso XII.	<i>daughter of Grand-Duke</i>
<i>Maria Christine of Austria</i>	<i>Constantine of Russia.</i>

THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

President—M. Thiers.....	1871-1873
“ Marshal MacMahon.....	1873-1878
“ M. Jules Grevy.....	1878----

UNITED STATES.

Abraham Lincoln.....	1861-1865
Andrew Johnson.....	1865-1869
U. S. Grant.....	1869-1877
Rutherford B. Hayes.....	1877-1881
James A. Garfield.....	1881-for 6 mos.
Chester A. Arthur.....	1881-1885

The war of the Confederacy was the next matter of interest. Four years of bloody warfare between the Northern and Southern States, and the questions of slavery and States' rights permanently settled. Victor Emmanuel, having succeeded in founding a united kingdom of Italy, dies and leaves his son upon the throne. Spain, having banished her queen for misconduct, and given unintentional grounds for the Franco-Prussian War, accepts as king the son of her exiled queen, and settles down into uneventful existence. Prussia, Emperor William and Bismarck seem to receive fresh aggrandizement from every turn of fortune's wheel, especially from the Franco-Prussian War, which leaves poor Louis Napoleon a captive, soon to die. France is at last a republic. Has she learned sufficient moderation to accept liberty without claiming license?

NOTE.—We have tried to select, as far as possible, such books as can be easily obtained, even among those published in cheap editions; though one or two may have crept in of those which are more rare.

<i>Sovereigns of England.</i>	<i>Began to Reign.</i>	<i>Popes.</i>	<i>Elected</i>
		ALEXANDER II.....	1061
WILLIAM I.	1066	GREGORY VII.....	1073
		VICTOR III.....	1086
WILLIAM II.	1087	URBAN II.....	1088
		PASCAL II.	1099
HENRY I.....	1100	GELASTIUS II.	1118
		CALIXTUS II.	1119
		HONORIUS II.	1124
		INNOCENT II.	1130
STEPHEN.....	1135	CELESTINE II.	1143
		LUCIUS II.....	1144
		EUGENIUS III.....	1145
		ANASTASIUS IV.....	1153
HENRY II.....	1154	ADRIAN IV.....	1154
		ALEXANDER III.....	1159
		LUCIUS III.....	1181
		URBAN III.....	1185
		GREGORY VIII.....	1187
		CLEMENT III.	1188
RICHARD I.	1189	CELESTINE III.....	1191
		INNOCENT III.....	1198
JOHN.....	1199	HONORIUS III.....	1216
HENRY III.....	1216	GREGORY IX.....	1227
		CELESTINE IV.....	1241
		INNOCENT IV.....	1243
		ALEXANDER IV.....	1254
EDWARD I.....	1272	URBAN IV.....	1261
		CLEMENT IV.....	1265
		GREGORY X.....	1272
		INNOCENT V.....	1276
		ADRIAN V.....	1276
		JOHN XXI.....	1276
		NICHOLAS III.....	1277
		MARTIN IV.....	1281
		HONORIUS IV.....	1285
		NICHOLAS IV.....	1288
		CELESTINE V.....	1294
		BONIFACE VIII.....	1295
		BENEDICT X.....	1303
		CLEMENT V.....	1305
EDWARD II.	1307	JOHN XXII.....	1316
EDWARD III.....	1327	BENEDICT XI.....	1334
		CLEMENT VI.....	1342
		INNOCENT VI.....	1352
		URBAN V.....	1362
		GREGORY XI.....	1370
RICHARD II.	1377	URBAN VI.....	1378
		BONIFACE IX.....	1390
HENRY IV.....	1399	INNOCENT VII.....	1404
		GREGORY XII.....	1406
		ALEXANDER V.....	1409
		JOHN XXIII.....	1410
HENRY V.....	1413	MARTIN V.....	1417
HENRY VI.....	1422	EUGENIUS IV.....	1431
		NICHOLAS V.....	1447
		CALIXTUS III.....	1455

EDWARD IV.....	1461	PIUS II.....	1458
EDWARD V.....	1483	PAUL II.....	1464
RICHARD III.....		SEXTUS IV.....	1471
HENRY VII.....	1485	INNOCENT VIII.....	1484
HENRY VIII.....	1509	ALEXANDER VI.....	1492
EDWARD VI.....	1547	PIUS III.....	1503
MARY.....	1553	JULIUS II.....	1503
ELIZABETH.....	1558	LEO X.....	1513
JAMES I.....	1603	ADRIAN VI.....	1522
CHARLES I.....	1625	CLEMENT VII.....	1523
CROMWELL.....	1649	PAUL III.....	1534
CHARLES II.....	1660	JULIUS III.....	1550
JAMES II.....	1685	MARCELLUS II.....	1555
WILLIAM AND MARY.....	1689	PAUL IV.....	1555
ANNE.....	1702	PIUS IV.....	1559
GEORGE I.....	1714	PIUS V.....	1566
GEORGE II.....	1727	GREGORY XIII.....	1572
GEORGE III.....	1760	SEXTUS V.....	1585
GEORGE IV.....	1820	URBAN VII.....	1590
WILLIAM IV.....	1830	GREGORY XIV.....	1590
VICTORIA.....	1837	INNOCENT IX.....	1591
		CLEMENT VIII.....	1592
		LEO XI.....	1605
		PAUL V.....	1605
		GREGORY XV.....	1621
		URBAN VIII.....	1623
		INNOCENT X.....	1644
		ALEXANDER VII.....	1655
		CLEMENT IX.....	1667
		CLEMENT X.....	1670
		INNOCENT XI.....	1676
		ALEXANDER VIII.....	1689
		INNOCENT XII.....	1691
		CLEMENT XI.....	1700
		INNOCENT XIII.....	1721
		BENEDICT XIII.....	1724
		CLEMENT XII.....	1730
		BENEDICT XIV.....	1740
		CLEMENT XIII.....	1758
		CLEMENT XIV.....	1769
		PIUS VI.....	1775
		PIUS VII.....	1800
		LEO XII.....	1823
		PIUS VIII.....	1829
		GREGORY XVI.....	1831
		PIUS IX.....	1846
		LEO XIII.....	1878

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE AND ASIA.

(1887.)

EUROPE.

	GOVERNMENT.	CHIEF EXECUTIVE.	TITLE.
AUSTRIA is formed of the German Monarchy, Austria and the Magyar Kingdom, Hungary.	Dual State.....	FRANCES JOSEPH I.	{ Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary.
FRANCE	Republic	E. P. GREY.	President.
BULGARIA	Empire	WILLIAM I.	Reigning Prince.
GERMANY, composed of 26 divisions.	Kingdoms	OSCAR II.	Emperor.
NORWAY AND SWEDEN are under the same government.	Kingdom	WILLIAM III.	King.
THE NETHERLANDS	Kingdom	LOUIS I.	King.
PORTUGAL	Principality	MILAN I.	Prince.
SERBIA	Kingdom	ALFONSO XIII.	King.
SPAIN	Empire	ALEXANDER III.	Czar.
RUSSIA	Republic	CHRISTIAN IX.	Pres.dent.
SWITZERLAND	Kingdom	NICHOLAS I.	Reigning Prince.
DENMARK (Iceland is a tributary).	Principality	VICTORIA I.	Queen.
MONTENEGRO	Empire	CHARLES I.	Reigning Prince.
GREAT BRITAIN combines England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.	Kingdom	LEOPOLD II.	King.
ROUMANIA	Kingdom	GEORGE I.	King.
BELGIUM	Kingdom	HUMBERT I.	King.
GREECE			
ITALY			

ASIA.

	GOVERNMENT.	CHIEF EXECUTIVE.	TITLE.
TURKEY	Despotic Empire	ABDUL HAMID II.	Sultan.
PERSIA	Empire	NASSR-ED DIN.	Shah.
AFGHANISTAN	Empire	ABDURRAHMAN KHAN.	Ameer.
SIAM	Kingdom	CHULALOU KORN I.	King.
CHINA	Empire	TSAI-TIEN	Emperor.
JAPAN	{ Changing from a despotic empire to a constitutional monarchy.	MUTSU HLTO.	Mikado.
INDIA	{ Dependency of England.	EARL OF DUFFERIN.	Governor General or Viceroy.
SIBERIA	{ A possession of Russia.	CZAR OF RUSSIA.	
PENINSULA OF TONQUIN, ANAM, COCHIN CHINA, SAIGON and CAMBODIA.			{ Occupied and governed by a French army.

We hope to publish within a few months, or earlier, a little budget of companion sketches in English history, and hope those who find help in this modest pamphlet will let us know of their wish for the other.

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